BIOLOGY		
First Grade	Second Grade	Third Grade
Zoology	Zoology	Zoology
The student discerns the differences between vertebrates and invertebrates.	Explains how animals of each phylum of chordates meet their	Explains each function of life that non-chordates share with chordates
Cares for live animals in the classroom.	needs through the following categories:	Discriminates between the seven phyla of
Animal 3 part cards. The student is able to label and read the descriptions of each	Habitat and climate	non-chordates and their defining characteristics
animal.	Relationship to humans	Identifies and labels the parts and
The student identifies and classifies between the 5 classes of chordates.	Reproduction	subsequent functions of non-chordate body parts
	Care for offspring	Identifies and explains the functions of
The student identifies animals specific to a particular continent.	Movement human organs	human organs
The student learns about each phylum in the animal kingdom using picture cards with Zoology Classified Nomenclature.	Nutrition	Explains the characteristics of producers, consumers, and decomposers within the following ecosystems: • Pond • Woodland • Desert
Student learns how to classify live animal specimens.		
Student learns how to classify an animal using a classification chart.		MountainRainforestTundra
Student learns 6 main classifications of each class of Chordate.		
Name the external parts of each phylum of chordates and their function.		

Botany

Students are introduced to the plant kingdom using real specimens to expand their knowledge of botany.

Students learn about plants and how each part functions in the system.

Students build a vocabulary towards classification and advanced study of physiology using charts, card sets, pictures, labels, & definition booklets.

Students learn the parts of a root using a real tomato plant and 3 part cards that represent the tomato plant.

Students are introduced to the story of the fern and its importance in the context of the timeline of the Earth.

Students label the parts of a fern.

Students learn the basic parts of the flower and their definitions.

Students learn how to build a flower.

Learns the 2 classifications of fruit.

Learns about the parts of a monocot by planting a corn seed.

Students learn the classification of the plant kingdom.

Learns how to classify plants using live specimens.

Botany

Identifies the parts of the plant, as well as the two manifestations of each of the following categories within plant structure:

- Roots
- Stems
- Leaf venations
- Leaf blades and margins

Identifies and defines gamopetalous and polypetalous calyx

Identifies at least five of the thirteen types of Corolla

Identifies all four parts of the stamen

Identifies the four parts of the pistil

Discriminates between the four types of succulent fruits

Discriminates between and describes monocots and dicots

Identifies the five main characteristics of the plant kingdom

Explains how the availability of light affects plant growth

Botany

Identifies four parts and/or attachments in the study of physiology

Identifies all different subterranean, erect, and aerial stems

Identifies five types of leaves and the six main types of leaf margins

Describes the function of a fasciculate root system using an understanding of taproots and main roots

Defines a deciduous tree using an understanding of the parts of woody stems

Discriminates between and describes spermoderm, embryo, a monocotyledon, and dicotyledon seeds

Describes the function of starch in seed and plant development

Explains how light affects mold growth

Explains the reproduction cycle of mushrooms

Explains the reproduction cycle of yeast cells Understands the role of air in plant growth

Defines indefinite inflorescence and discriminates between its nine types:

- Spike
- Raceme
- Panicle
- Corymb

Learns how to test leaves for starch.

Compares types of leaf veins by producing dry rubbing drawings.

Learns how temperature affects seed germination.

Learns how plants get water from the roots to the leaves of a plant using celery stalks and water with food coloring.

Learns how tubers grow new plants from stems.

Learns that seeds will germinate faster with light vs no light exposure.

Learns that seeds will sprout at the part that is submerged in water.

The student learns that all life comes from the sun and learns how the food chain functions. Retells how long it takes for roots to form and explains the significance of how they seek water

- Simple umbel
- Compound umbel
- Capitulum
- Spadix
- Catkin

Measures the starch content of a leaf

Describes the effect of gravity on plant growth

Describes the effect of chemical hormones on plant growth

Identifies and describes the function of a micropyle for a seed

Describes the effect of cotyledon on seed growth

Identifies the shape of moss cells and their optimal environment for growth

Explains seedless plant reproduction through spores, using ferns as an example Compares and contrasts pollen grains from different plants

Describes the structure and of the following plant parts: the function of chloroplasts

- Chloroplasts
- Stomata
- Root Hairs

Identifies oxygen as a product of photosynthesis through experimentation

Identifies the characteristics of the Protoctista kingdom using the classification chart

Can name 4 of the 12 classes within the Protoctista kingdom and identifies them using three part cards

Identifies the characteristics of the fungi kingdom using the classification chart

Discriminates between fungi, plants, and animals by identifying key characteristics of each class within the fungi kingdom

Identifies the characteristics of the prokaryotic kingdom using a classification chart and the number of classes contained therein

Identifies and describes the function of the 14 basic parts of a microscope Defines and identifies the relations between the following ecology terms:

- Ecology
- Biosphere
- Ecosystem
- Food Chain
- Food Web

Identifies and describes the function of the following structures of a cell:

- Cell Membrane
- Cytoplasm
- Golgi Bodies
- Microfilaments

 Microtubules Mitochondria Nucleus Nucleolus Ribosomes Vacuoles
Identifies the needs of living organisms within a contained and observed ecosystem